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Morse reveals Army's spy plots in 40 lands

WASHINGTON — Just as the United States has military bases all over the world today, so the Pentagon has military-espionage operations under way in 40 different countries, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore) charged on the floor of the Senate on Aug. 25.

Morse told his fellow Senators that "only today I have been advised that in probably some 40 countries the United States, to its discredit, is participating in an intervention."

"This is being done, he said, 'under the guise of conducting research projects in the field of social sciences.'"

He added that he "would not be a bit surprised to be told that there may be as many as 40 or 50 military-sponsored research projects in foreign countries, any one of which could seriously damage our relations with these countries if they were to become public."

The lid on the Defense Department's world-wide military-espionage program was lifted in June when a document revealing its "Project Camelot" activities in Chile was uncovered. "I predict that more Camelot projects will be discovered in Latin America and elsewhere," Morse said.

He pointed specifically to Brazil where "only recently, our ambassador was able to stop another of our military-sponsored forays."

HANDBOOKS READY

Morse disclosed that handbooks have already been prepared for counterrevolutionary warfare in Ethiopia, Japan, Ghana, Nigeria, Sudan, Guinea, Brazil, Cyprus, Liberia, Egypt, Indonesia, Korea, Panama, Cuba, Germany and Venezuela.

Morse showed the Senators a handbook of 820 pages. "The title," he said, "is 'Special War-



SEN. WAYNE MORSE
"I am concerned . . ."

fare Area Handbook for Ethiopia."

"It is prepared by the Foreign Areas Study Division, Special Operations Research Office, The American University, Washington, D.C., operated under contract with the U.S. Department of the Army."

He then referred to "another interesting research study, 820 pages, entitled 'Special Warfare Area Handbook for Japan, prepared by Foreign Areas Study Division, Special Operations Research Office, The American University, Washington, D.C., operating under contract with the Department of Defense."

FUTURE UPRISINGS

The counterrevolutionary preparations carried on "by the Defense Establishment under the name of research," Morse said, "is an extension of the police state tactics of the CIA."

"We have permitted the CIA to develop its police state tactics, methods, and procedures within the framework of the

American democracy," he said. "Had it not been for the secrecy under which the CIA operates," he added, "there never would have been a Bay of Pigs."

Morse warned that the interventionist role of the U.S. military abroad is a warning to the American people of its threat at home.

MILITARY TAKEOVER

"I am becoming increasingly concerned about the growing entrenchment of power of the military in determining the civilian policies of our Government."

"I warn the American people," he said, "Get it out of your head if you think the military cannot take over in a democracy in an hour of crisis. Do not forget that before Hitler, Germany was a democracy, and then the military took over. Do not forget that other democratic civilizations have fallen because the military have been given too much power."

"If we unleash the American military abroad," he said, "the effect will be to increase the Communists in the world by the millions, just as our military intervention in Southeast Asia today is creating Communists by the hundreds of thousands throughout Asia."

Morse's charges followed a prepared statement by Senator J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee that "Camelot"-type

projects are under way in Colombia, Peru and Venezuela.

Fulbright said in his statement that Project Camelot had been set up as the Special Operations Research Office of American University of Washington, D.C. by the Department of the Army. The purpose of the project was to prepare military action against insurgent movements in Latin America.

In view of U.S. "intervention in the Dominican Republic," Fulbright said, "It is not surprising that a project like Camelot should be interpreted as having some pertinence to a possible future U.S. military intervention in Chile in the event of a revolution."

REACTIONARY POLICY

Fulbright said he believed that, "beneath the jargon of 'science' in which these studies abound," there lies a "reactionary, backward-looking policy opposed to change."

"Implicit in Camelot, as in the concept of 'counterinsurgency' is an assumption that revolutionary movements are dangerous to the interests of the United States, and that the United States must be prepared to assist, if not actually participate in, measures to repress them."